

BOSTON RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1817.

Vol. II.

Department.

FOREIGN.

IN ICELAND.

Ebenezer Henderson, who visited Iceland, for the purpose of carrying into effect the plan of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has returned to this country.

PART II.

(Continued from p. 13.)

July, the Annual Meeting of the Synod was held in Reykjavik, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Helgason, in which he set forth the importance of the Bible Societies, and the much wanted on the part of the British & Foreign Bible Society, and the particular, and the piecemeal with which these operations were crowned; gave a full and complete account of the exertions in behalf of the Bible Societies, and the progress of the cause, and the necessity of forming a similar Society in Iceland. The Synod proceeded to the consideration of the usual business, and adjourned to the 10th of August, when the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Messrs. Benedictson and Conradson, were deputed to call on the Rev. A. Helgason, and invite him to the cause of universal redemption, Bishop Vidaliu, being present, having been deputed to the preceding evening. Before the meeting of the Synod, the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Messrs. Benedictson and Conradson, were deputed to call on the Rev. A. Helgason, and invite him to the cause of universal redemption, Bishop Vidaliu, being present, having been deputed to the preceding evening. Before the meeting of the Synod, the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Messrs. Benedictson and Conradson, were deputed to call on the Rev. A. Helgason, and invite him to the cause of universal redemption, Bishop Vidaliu, being present, having been deputed to the preceding evening.

Previously to my leaving the island, I found it necessary to visit the shires of Hunavatu, and Skagaford, during my progress through which I had frequent opportunities of observing the great desire of the inhabitants to possess the Scriptures, and the gratitude they universally manifested for the late supply. At Skagaford all the Bibles had been instantly bought up; and in some of the dales, every house had been provided with a copy, which was now read with the utmost avidity. In one or two instances, a hawker, availing himself of the anxiety of the people to obtain the Scriptures, and their ignorance of the fixed price, had made a double charge, which was, nevertheless, paid without hesitation. The Deans of those Shires, the Rev. Messrs. Benedictson and Conradson, gave me the warmest assurances of their cordial interest in the cause; and each of them charged himself with the gratuitous distribution of 120 Bibles, and 260 New Testaments, to the poor in his Deanry. These latter, Mr. Conradson proposed chiefly for poor youth, and was happy in the prospect it gave him of a most delightful employment on his ensuing visitations. On my arrival at Eyaford, it gave me pleasure to learn that a considerable number of Bibles and New Testaments had just arrived from Copenhagen; and the Dean had written a fresh circular, apprising his clergy of the event. Having spent a few days with the truly apostolic Mr. J. Jonson, Rector of Modrufell, I hastened through the desert wilds in the interior, and on my arrival, on the 16th of August, in Reykjavik, I found all the ships preparing for their departure, and was obliged to use every expedition in winding up my affairs in Iceland.

That the Committee may be able to form some idea of the number of copies sent to different parts on the island, I will here subjoin a list of the shipments made from Copenhagen.

	Bibles	Test.
To Reykjavik	1646	2937
Eyrafjord	84	916
Burnsfjord	283	189
Eskifjord	110	430
Scidifjord	102	90
Vopnafjord	295	142
Husavik	80	44
Eyafjord	363	214
Skagafjord	60	376
Patrifjord	205	362
Fatey and Stappen	194	277
Olufsvik, Grundarfjord, &c.	187	123
Hafnarfjord	195	477
Stikesholm	251	58

Total 4055 6634

The greater number of these copies were brought into actual circulation previously to my quitting Iceland; and I make no doubt, that, owing to the laudable zeal displayed by the Sheriffs, Deans, and others, as well as the uncommon desire manifested by the inhabitants to obtain copies, the remainder will all be distributed this autumn.

It must prove in a high degree gratifying to the Committee, and all the friends of the Society, to learn, that to no quarter of the globe could their exertions have been directed with a greater probability of success, as the Icelanders were evidently prepared by the Divine Spirit for the reception of his blessed word; and I can assure the Committee, from my own experience and observation, that their gift has been universally received with joy and gratitude, and is now perused with a conscientious diligence, in a great measure proportioned to its superlative value and importance. To no instance within the vast compass of your operations can the remark of the Apostle with more justice be applied: "The administration of this service not only supplyeth the want of the saints,

but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God, (while, by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them, and unto all men); and by their prayer for you, which long after you, for the exceeding grace of God in you. Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." 2 Cor. ix. 12-15.

Owing to my hurried departure from Reykjavik, and the indisposition of Bishop Vidaliu, he deeply regretted that it was not in his power to have the letter of thanks ready, of which he intended to make me the bearer to the Society; but he assured me it should be forwarded by the first opportunity; and put into my hands a beautiful poem, sealed with the Episcopal seal, in which Iceland, personified, expresses her warm sense of gratitude for the benefit conferred upon her by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is composed by the translator of Milton, the Rev. Jon Thorlakson, of Bagisa, and is one of the finest specimens of Icelandic poetry extant. It unites the beauty both of the ancient and modern Scalds: being not only perfectly alliterated, but displaying the charms of a treble metre. An excellent Latin translation, by my friend the learned Professor Fin. Magnusson, shall accompany the original.

On the 20th of August I embarked for Copenhagen, not without some feelings of regret, at leaving an island, on which I had spent some of the happiest months of my life; where I had acquired the affection of a kind and worthy people; and where I had been made the instrument of distributing among them that book which is able to make them wise to salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus! The same paternal hand that had conducted me in safety to Iceland, and protected me from numerous dangers, while there, was still extended to guard and support me on my returning voyage; and on the 6th of October I had again the pleasure of entering the Danish metropolis in health and peace.

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name: for he led me through fire and through water, and brought me to a wealthy place. To him be the praise for ever. Amen. EBENEZER HENDERSON. Copenhagen, Oct. 16, 1815.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE HOTTENTOTS.

(Continued from page 13.)

Nov. 1, 1809.—Catharine Mathieu having been admitted to the class of candidates for baptism, was the first time present at their meeting. She wept during the whole discourse, and afterwards said to the Missionary, "I now see and understand, and receive it as a hungry man does his bread, that the Caffres, Bushmen, and the Hottentots, have all got but one great God and heavenly Father. He dwells in heaven, and that great light in heaven (meaning the sun) shines round about him, that he may distinctly see what both Caffres, Bushmen, and Hottentots are doing. My husband is an old captain, and often told me about the great God, and also about the devil and death. I used to say, 'That place where so many Caffre Kings, and Captains of Bushmen and Hottentots have landed safe after death, will do for me, and I shall find room there.' However, if I now could get back again to the low country, I would tell them something else. O how I thank God that he has brought me to my teachers, and I thank my teachers for their words. Others may do as they please, I will not be ruled by them. If they do not wish to be saved, God is not in fault. I shall not follow their example any more."

On New-Year's Eve, 1810, a considerable number of Christians and slaves from far and near, as likewise several of the wives of the Hottentot Soldiers from the camp at the vineyards, came hither to attend Divine Service, both in the forenoon and afternoon.

In the evening, at half past 9 o'clock, we met to close the year. The number of persons had increased, and our hall was crammed, besides the avenues on all sides filled, which made the heat very oppressive. We confessed our unworthiness of all the grace and mercies of our God, which have been daily new; entreated forgiveness for all our sins and deviations, and devoted ourselves anew unto Him who has loved us, and brought us nigh to God by his own blood. He heard our prayers, and accepted our praises.

At half past eleven, every soul that could stir, even little children, would be present, and the people sat almost upon one another. Many tears were shed by all, old and young; their silence and attention was extraordinary; eyes and ears seemed riveted to the speaker, and we hope that the powerful sense we had of the Divine Presence of our adorable Saviour, is an earnest out of the Hottentot Nation in this place also.

At twelve we entered into the new year, with supplication and thanksgiving, confidently believing that He who has thus far helped us, will be with us throughout the year, and bless our poor endeavors to lead souls to Him.

Jan. 3, 1810.—Brother Schmitt and his wife spoke with every individual inhabitant of the settlement. Of some they report that they appear to have found grace, and to live in communion with Christ by faith: others have a desire to obtain the forgiveness of their sins, and rejoice to hear the precious Gospel of a crucified Redeemer. Some, however, seem as yet to be quite dead, as to their souls.

Pitt Saul. "I have often wanted to come and speak with you about my soul, but I never could overcome my fears: I am therefore glad that the time is come, when it is expected of me, and I am in a manner compelled to do it. I will now confess to you, that I have lately felt my heart very cold and dead toward Jesus. At church also I am like a stone. When I have felt warnings in my heart, I have put them aside, and thought I would first do this and that, and then listen to the voice of God's Spirit. Thus my time has been uselessly spent, and I have lost much good."

Jan. 5.—Aaron Klein arrived here from Goadenthal, and brought us letters and diaries, as likewise a text-book for this year, which we most highly value. We are daily looking out for letters from the Elders' Conference of the Unity, to hear what they have determined about the Mission at Gruenekloof.

April 6. We were informed by a letter from Goadenthal, that Brother Bonatz was appointed to succeed Brother Kohnhammer.

The celebration of the Passion-Week was a means of renewed blessing to us and our dear Hottentot Congregation. We can firmly believe, that the preaching of the Cross of Christ has been attended with effect in the hearts of many of our hearers. One of the Missionaries writes: "The Spirit and presence of Jesus, in the afternoon's service at three o'clock, on Good Friday, was so powerfully felt, that my pen is not able to describe what both we and the Hottentot Congregation enjoyed on that solemn occasion. Eternity will bear witness to it. Many tears were shed on hearing the awful account of our Saviour's last hours and bitter death." The Hottentots spoke of it afterwards with much emotion.

Jacob said: "I am not worthy of such grace. God has spared me so long in this world, that I might live to see this day, and know that Jesus has suffered and died for my salvation." His wife joined in thanksgivings, and both wept together.

May 1.—Brother Kohnhammer, delivered his farewell discourse, on Philippians, i. 27. He was listened to with great attention, while he exhorted the congregation to keep Jesus Christ their Saviour in view, and thankfully to improve the opportunity afforded them of hearing the gospel, sent unto them by the kind providence of God our Saviour. Many tears were shed at taking leave of this faithful servant of the Lord, among the Hottentots. In a separate meeting of the family, we covenanted with one another, to remain faithful to the Lord in that important calling to which he has appointed us, though unworthy.

June 25.—In the afternoon, we held a meeting with all the inhabitants of Gruenekloof, to repeat to them the orders and regulations, which those, who wish to live on our land, are expected to observe; and to shew them, that they were all founded on the word of God, and for their own benefit. The particular occasion of this exhortation was, our having perceived that many of our people run into debt with the farmers, beyond what they can pay, and thus bring themselves into a species of bondage, and us into trouble. We advised them most earnestly and affectionately, to avoid all debts as much as possible; and we were thankful to find, that we had not done it in vain. One came and said: "That discourse was, as if it was meant only for me; for I am not only over head and ears in debt, but altogether a very bad man, living in sin." Another, who had just resolved to take a waggon and team of oxen from a farmer, and make himself debtor for them, gave up his plan. Others mentioned their situation with regard to debts, and asked advice, how to get free from them.

June 29.—We went to inspect our corn-field, and saw with thankfulness, that the eleven sacks we had sowed, promise an abundant produce. Several of our Hottentots were busy in their fields, ploughing and sowing, and we were much pleased to perceive an increase of diligence in agricultural pursuits; so that they may hope to be relieved from the want which they formerly felt, when they were obliged to travel many miles in search of corn, and brought themselves into great trouble, by running in to debt for it.

July 3.—A Hottentot who has been

here more than a month, and minutely examined every thing, applied for leave to live with us. We advised him to remain with his family at home; but he answered: "If I were not desirous of hearing God's word, I would remain at my home, where I am comfortably situated. It is because I am concerned for my soul's salvation, and hear words here that go to my heart, that I request a dwelling-place in this spot. If those whom I may bring with me, do not believe according to the law of God, the teachers must send them away, and I shall not be offended: for I am convinced, that none who loves the ways of sin can stay here."

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[The following statement is from the Appendix to a sermon preached in Boston on the first Anniversary of the American Society for educating pious youth for the Gospel Ministry, Oct. 23, 1816, by Samuel Worcester, D. D. The statement includes the first Report of the Society.]

During the summer of 1815 a few individuals in Boston, becoming deeply impressed by the necessity of greater efforts, than had been heretofore made, to increase the number of pious and learned ministers, invited several clergymen from neighboring towns, to meet with them for consultation. At this meeting, which was in the last week in July and opened with prayer, a more full exhibition of the deficiency of qualified Christian teachers in our native land, clothed the subject with a solemn interest, and impressed on every one present a strong conviction, that all good men are called to unite in immediate and vigorous efforts, to provide a remedy. Under this impression it was voted, to be expedient, that a society be formed for the purpose of aiding indigent young men of talents and hopeful piety in acquiring a learned and competent education for the gospel ministry; and a committee of six clergymen and four laymen "was appointed," to frame a constitution, to be reported at a future meeting. At this subsequent meeting, which, according to adjournment, was held at Boston, Aug. 29, 1815, and attended by about fifty gentlemen, the constitution was reported; and after deliberate discussion, article by article, unanimously adopted. The meeting was then adjourned to Oct. 26, at which time a sermon was delivered, and a collection made; but for certain reasons it was voted, to postpone the organization of the society to the 7th of December; on which day the following gentlemen were elected officers.

His Honor WM. PHILLIPS, Esq. Presid't.
Samuel Salisbury, Esq. 1st Vice Presid't.
William Bartlett, Esq. 2d Vice Presid't.
Hon. William Reed, 3d Vice President.
Henry Gray, Esq. Clerk.
Rev. John Codman, Correspond. Sec'y.
Mr. Aaron P. Cleveland, Treasurer.
Dea. John E. Tyler, Auditor.

DIRECTORS.
Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, L. L. D.
Rev. Abel Holmes, D. D.
Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.
Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D.
Rev. Joshua Bates.
Rev. Brown Emerson.
Rev. Asa Eaton.

The progress, state, and prospects of this institution, may be learnt from the following extracts, taken principally from the Report, made by a committee of the Directors at the first anniversary meeting of the society, Oct. 23, 1816.

In pursuance of the duties, assigned by the constitution, the Directors met on the day, they were chosen; and, after prayer for divine guidance, proceeded to business. At this meeting it was voted, that the Treasurer give bond in the penal sum of \$10,000; and a committee appointed, to transfer the property of the society to him, when qualified. Committees were also appointed, to prepare an address to the public, and to report a plan for carrying into effect the eighth article of the constitution.

At a meeting of the Directors Dec. 20, 1815, voted, that no monies be drawn out of the Treasury, but by order of the Board, signed by the clerk;—and that a circular letter to individuals, together with the constitution, address, and a subscription paper be printed for distribution; for which see printed documents.

At a meeting of the Board Feb. 6, 1816, a committee was appointed, to solicit subscriptions and donations in Boston; and the Treasurer authorised to vest the money, subscribed for a permanent fund, in such public stock, as will be most advantageous to the society; and measures adopted for supplying the members of the society with copies of the constitution, address, circular letter, and subscription paper, and for distributing the same in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island. Agents were also appointed, to solicit contributions and donations in different parts of there

three States; and the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury constituted an agent of inquiry in the middle States; and one of the Directors instructed to correspond with the several colleges in New-England, to inquire, if they had any qualified candidates for this charity.

At a meeting of the Directors April 10, 1816, voted, that for all donations and contributions of individuals and societies the Treasurer give duplicate receipts; one to the donor, society, or bearer of an anonymous donation; the other to the clerk of this Board, to be kept on file; and that he report the state of the Treasury at each quarterly meeting of the Directors. A standing committee of the Board was then appointed, to examine candidates, and report to the Directors; which committee is required to enter in a book, in distinct columns, the date of every application, the name of the candidate, his age, place of residence and education, college standing, time of graduation, by whom recommended, &c. The following instructions, for the information and observance of applicants for the assistance of this society, were also voted, and ordered to be published in different newspapers.

[For these instructions see Recorder Vol. I, page 62.]

At a special meeting May 30, 1816, a committee of 9 gentlemen was appointed, to apply to the Legislature of this Commonwealth for an act of incorporation.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board July 10, 1816, voted, that each Director be requested, to invite such gentlemen, as he may think proper, in the District assigned him, to meet for the purpose of devising and adopting the best measures to carry into effect the objects of the society, as expressed in the sixth article of the constitution; but that the preceding vote notwithstanding, no consultation be had by a Director in any District, where a society for a similar object is already formed, without previous communication with the officers of such society. Also appointed a committee, to attend to the communications, made by the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury; and, should it be deemed expedient, to appoint agents in the middle and southern States, to aid in promoting the object of this society.

Previously to Oct. 9, 1816, a hundred and forty-six members had paid their annual subscription, amounting to \$898 00

To which are to be added 12 life subscribers, of whom
Nine subscribed \$100 each, amounting to 900 00
One 200 00
One 300 00
One 1000 00
-----\$2400 00

Donations by public contribution in
Parkstreet church 177 36
Ipswich, N. H. 74 50
Hopkinton 12 20
Coshuen 15 60
Ashby 20 50
Haver 19 50
-----\$266 66

By Auxiliary Societies, viz.
Young Men's Auxiliary Society in N. Weymouth 31 00
Norfolk Auxiliary Society 355 00
-----\$386 00

Female Aux. Soc. in Groton 22 12
Cent Society in Northfield 27 50
Female Reading Soc. in Woburn 15 00
Second Education Cent Society in Newburyport 34 53
Second Fem. Soc. for Prayer in Ipswich N. H. 3 50
Female Cent Soc. in Hopkinton 16 77
Female Auxiliary Education and Miss. Soc. Newburyport 102 00
Fem. Charitable Society in Worthington 34 00
Fem. Charitable Soc. Westford 30 00
-----\$332 22

By a Gentleman in Salem 50 00
By four Gentlemen in Boston, \$50 each 200 00
By one do. 25 00
By four do. each \$20 80 00
By several Gentlemen, not exceeding \$10 each 127 00
By individuals unknown, Male and Female 155 50
-----\$637 50

By a Lady in Newburyport \$100 00
do. Boston 50 00
do. Wilmington 5 00
do. Canaan, Conn. 60 00
-----\$215 00

By several young Ladies in Canaan, Conn. 12 00
By several Ladies in Dedham 12 26
By a young Lady in Boston 50 00
By two Ladies in Newburyport 45 00
By a Lady in Boston 40 00
By a young Lady in Newbury 10 00
By three Ladies in Worcester 50 00
By a Lady in Medfield 1 00
By a poor Widow in Holliston 1 00
-----\$456 26

Aggregate of sums, subscribed and given for immediate use previously to Oct. 9, 1816.

By one hundred and forty-six annual subscriptions 898 00
By one life subscription 100 00
By seven public contributions 516 65
By two Auxiliary Societies of men 386 00
By nine Female Societies 283 22
By individual Gentlemen, known and unknown 637 50
By individual Ladies, known & unknown 456 26
-----\$3069 64

Amounting to \$3069 64
Relying on this sum, at different times received, the Directors have placed on the funds of the Society several indigent young men, to whom have been granted the following sums, viz:—

1816. 2 To 4 Students in the 2d stage of education 350 00
March 55 2 do. 2d stage do. 100 00
April 10. 1 do. 3d stage do. 100 00
July 10. 2 do. 3d stage do. 100 00
9 do. 1st stage do. 375 00
Oct. 9. 13 do. 3d stage do. 610 00
10 do. 1st stage do. 250 00
-----\$1884 00

To the preceding account it seems proper to add a brief statement of the success of the Rev. John Keep, who has been employed eight weeks of the last summer, as an agent, to

licit subscriptions &c. in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden; during which time he visited more than half the towns in those counties. "Good people," he says, "when the object has been explained to them, have generally felt prepared to act;" and, notwithstanding the extreme scarcity of money in that region, he collected by public contribution and personal donation the sums following, viz:—

In Pittsfield, first Parish 22 42
second Parish 92 00
Planefield 20 48
Chesterfield 25 00
Longmeadow 40 00
Lee 53 00 61 00
and a string of beads 8 00
Barrington 35 36 26 61
and gold ear rings 1 25
Stockbridge 103 50
Sheffield 65 45
Tyringham 34 17 41 17
and a string of beads 7 00
West Stockbridge 97 26
Becket 5 00
Sandisfield 50 00
Springfield 61 90
By donation in Brimfield 100 00
do. Lanesborough 9 00
do. Dalton 2 75
-----\$773 54

To which may be added \$204 collected by the Aux. Society in Williams College, Town, and Vicinity

-----\$977 54
known to be contributed in that region.

Mr. Keep adds, "Berkshire county, if the auxiliary societies maintain the zeal, with which they have commenced, will raise annually \$1200, and it is hoped more."

In the county of Norfolk has been formed and organized a society by the name of the "Norfolk Auxiliary Society," &c. of which the Hon. Edward H. Robbins is President. This society has already collected and paid into the treasury of the parent society \$355, and it is expected this sum will be doubled in a short time. County societies, auxiliary to the parent society, it is expected, will soon be established in Essex and Middlesex.

From the communications, made by Mr. Kingsbury, our agent of inquiry for a few weeks in the middle States, it is evident, that the literary, moral, and religious condition of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia is more deplorable, than has been as yet imagined; and that the want of good schoolmasters and mistresses is as great, as that of ministers and missionaries. From these important communications both the necessity and utility of thoroughly exploring every part of our country in a literary and religious view are confirmed. For it is taken for granted, that nothing is necessary to excite the attention and action of the Christian public, but a conviction, founded on well authenticated facts, of the real condition of almost every section in this vastly extended country, in which for fifty years past the population has so far outstripped all means of instruction, literary and religious.

In this connexion your committee feel themselves compelled to give it, as their sober and decided opinion, that, as no species of knowledge is so necessary and interesting to the American philosopher, statesman, patriot, and Christian, as a knowledge of the real condition of the inhabitants of this country with reference to the means of mental and moral culture; so a few thousand dollars could in no other way be so usefully expended, as in supporting a competent number of qualified agents in collecting materials, necessary to form statistical tables, exhibiting a just view of the literary and moral state of our country; a view, which could not fail to affect every heart, that is not made of adamant, and to open every hand, that is not clenched by avarice, the most baneful. Till such a view is exhibited, it is doubted, whether it be possible to procure an adequate remedy for an evil, at once so radical and universal, and yet so latent. The disease must be believed to exist, before a physician, or a cure will be sought. But to return from this digression, if it be one.

Though so much has not been effected by this infant society, as pious benevolence might wish, or as sanguine zeal might expect; yet, when it is recollected, that eleven months have not elapsed, since its organization; and that, in addition to the permanent fund, more than \$4000 have been collected for immediate use; by which 40 young men of hopeful piety, belonging to different

* Since this report was made this expectation has been realized; and, at the organization of the "Essex Auxiliary Society," after sermon by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Dana, eighty-six dollars and forty-four cents were collected for the use of the parent society.

† To instance only in Maryland, which in 1810 contained 380,516 souls. From Mr. Kingsbury's communications, it appears, that instead of 145 regularly educated ministers, which in a recent public estimate it was supposed there might be in that State, Maryland does not contain, exclusive of Catholics, more than 35 such ministers. With respect to schools, he says there is no provision made by law for their support in Maryland. There are in this State a few subscription schools from five to twelve, and in some places fifteen or twenty miles asunder. "As might be expected," he adds "the result is, one fourth part of the white families in the country have not an individual belonging to them, that can read, and probably not one in fifty of the blacks." "Schoolmasters of common education would be extremely useful, and receive a decent support. I daily see more and more the importance of early education, and the great want of it in this country. Hundreds of pious school teachers might be employed in this part of the country. With many piety would be a recommendation. It is a great complaint here, that school teachers are drunkards."

States between Nova Scotia and the Mississippi Territory, have already been assisted, and are now, in different stages and seats of learning, prosecuting their studies with a sole view to the gospel ministry; the friends of Zion and of this society, so far from being discouraged, must feel that they have great cause to give thanks and rejoice, that so much has been done in this holy cause, and that God has put it into the hearts of so many to subscribe with their hands, and to offer so willingly and liberally to this work of the Lord; and especially, that so many of those, whom he has denied the honor of teaching in his church, have so cheerfully and promptly presented their offerings and ornaments for the education of young Nazarites, to serve at his altar.

Permit us therefore in the name and behalf of the Directors to congratulate the members of this society, and all friends of religion and of man, on what has been already effected by them for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom among our fellow-citizens; and for the animating prospect of doing much more in future years, if our diligence, activity, fidelity, and zeal, bear due proportion to the nature, necessity, and magnitude of the work, in which we have engaged. "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?" True indeed, we are not, like Solomon, engaged in building a palace for Jehovah; but in an enterprise greater, more glorious, that of rearing up 6000 priests, to minister before Him in his temple. "Now therefore, our God, we thank and praise thy glorious name. But who are we, that we should be able to offer so willingly? For all things come of Thee. All this store, that we have prepared for Thy holy name, is all Thine own. O Lord God, keep this forever in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of thy people, and prepare their heart unto Thee. Wherefore, be strong, and of good courage, and do it. Fear not, nor be dismayed; for the Lord God, even our God, will be with you. He will not fail you, nor forsake you, until ye have finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord.

E. PEARSON, Chairman.
Boston, Oct. 25, 1816.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT TO OCT. 21, 1816.

The American Society, &c. to Aaron P. Cleaveland, Treasurer, Dr.
To Cash paid for the Society's Books of record, accounts, &c. 45 00
for printing Rev. Dr. Pearson's Sermon, &c. 75 00
for printing Sermon for services 14 32
for discount on Bank bills at sundry times 13 50
for Tracts 16 72
for \$2500 U. States 7 per cent 2362 50
Stock at 51 per cent discount 2362 50
for advertising meetings of the Society 3 85
for printing Constitution, Address, Circular Letter, Subscription Paper, and Blank Receipts 153 00
for postage of Letters 3 81
Order in Favor of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Agent for the Society 20 00
David Kimball, B. necessary 100 00
Samuel Woolbury do. 100 00
Asa Cummings do. 50 00
Francis Danforth do. 100 00
Jonas King do. 50 00
Samuel Mosely do. 50 00
Seth R. Arms do. 50 00
Oliver A. Shaw do. 50 00
Joseph I. Foot do. 50 00
Solomon Lyman do. 50 00
Joseph Muenscher do. 50 00
Uzziah C. Burnap do. 50 00
Eleazer Wells do. 25 00
Rufus A. Putnam do. 25 00
Isaac Fuller do. 50 00
Caleb Burbank do. 25 00
Jeremy Parkhurst do. 50 00
Zolva Whitmore do. 50 00
Ebenezer Newhall do. 50 00
William Gragg do. 50 00
James D. Farnsworth do. 50 00
Warren Abbot do. 50 00
Theodore Edison do. 25 00
Augustus Pomroy do. 25 00
Andrew Raskin jun. do. 25 00
Elijah Coe jun. do. 25 00
William Withington do. 25 00
Isaac Rogers do. 25 00
Lemuel Bingham do. 25 00
-----\$4027 53

E. Contra 91 00
By amount received of 150 Annual Subscribers 91 00
By Donations for immediate use 1998 17
By Donations to Permanent Fund 2671 00
By Interest on 7 per cent U. S. Stock 151 25
-----\$5714 42

Total amount of Receipts \$5714 42
Total amount of Expenses 4027 53
-----\$1686 89

Balance in Treasury \$1686 89
While every friend of religion and of his country will be gratified, that, after so many demands, any balance remains to the Society; every man of reflection will instantly perceive the necessity of redoubled exertions. For what is this balance to the support of forty Students, some of them four years, and some seven? But, what ever additional sums may be necessary to support the present incumbents, it will be recollected, that the number of Applicants is rapidly increasing. On the tenth of July eleven young men, and on the ninth of October twenty-three in three months. If, then, in the infancy of this Society, when its existence was but partially known even in this State, three months furnished thirty-three Beneficiaries; what will probably be the annual increase of Applicants, when its existence and object shall be known through all the States; and in what ratio must the funds be annually

increased, to meet the increasing expenses of supporting such numbers, thus annually increasing! Painful is the thought of rejecting, for want of means, the application of young men, to whom God has given talents, grace, and a desire to become heralds of his mercy to perishing sinners; and whom he sends to us for that assistance, which it is men's part to give. Much more painful, to be compelled, by the same cause, to dismiss from our patronage those, whom the promptitude of pious liberality has encouraged us already to receive. Let not the sympathy, let not the religion of any, terminate in good words or wishes. The silver and the gold are the Lord's. When, therefore, He shall return, and call us to account, let neither the pound, nor the mite, be found in the napkin.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR EVANGELIZING THE JEWS.

At a meeting of a number of persons of different religious denominations convened, in pursuance of public notice, at No. 10, Garden-street, in the city of N. York, on Wednesday the 6th day of Nov. 1816, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a society for evangelizing the Jews, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a society for that end. A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and an address to the public.

At a meeting publicly called by that committee Dec. 30, 1816, the society was regularly organized, and the following constitution and address were adopted, and ordered to be published.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This society shall be known by the name of *The American Society for evangelizing the Jews*. Its sole object shall be to make every possible and proper exertion, in dependence on the blessing of the God of Abraham, to bring the Jews to the acknowledgment of Jesus Christ of Nazareth as the true Messiah, and to the experience of the power of his grace.

2. Any person paying three dollars annually, shall be a member of the society, or thirty dollars at one time, shall be a member for life.

3. The society shall meet annually in the city of New-York, on the last Monday in Dec. at 10 A. M. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. At the annual meeting there shall be chosen by the society, a Board of Managers, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and seven others; any five of whom shall be a quorum.

5. The Board of Managers shall conduct the business of the society, enact their own by-laws, call special meetings, dispose of the funds, and fill vacancies in their own Board. They shall meet at least the third Thursday of every other month, beginning with the month of January, at such place as they shall adjourn to from time to time, in the city of New-York.

6. The President, or in case of his absence, the Vice-President, at the request of any two managers, may call a special meeting of the Board.

7. This constitution may be altered by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the society, on the recommendation of the Board of managers.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Dr. PHILLIP MILLEDOLE, D. D. President.

Peter Wilson, L. L. D. Vice-President.

Mr. John E. Caldwell, Corres. Secretary.

Rev. Alexander Gunn, Record. Sec'y.

Mr. Thomas Storm, Treasurer.

OTHER MANAGERS.

Rev. John Williams.

Rev. J. M. Matthews.

Rev. R. B. E. M'Leod.

Rev. John Knox.

Mr. Isaac Sebring.

Mr. Matthias Bruen.

Mr. John Ritchie.

[The address will be given in our next.]

New-York, Jan. 11.

We have the satisfaction to announce, that the Board of managers of the *American Society for evangelizing the Jews*, have appointed Mr. J. S. C. Frey to deliver lectures steadily to the Jews in their behalf; and that Mr. Frey has consented to deliver one every Lord's day evening, in the North Dutch church in William-street, the use of which the Consistory have kindly granted for that benevolent purpose.

The collections to be then and there taken up are to be for the use of the above named society.—*Christian Herald*.

Philadelphia Female Tract Society.

The first annual Report of the managers of the Philadelphia Female Tract Society, states that during the last year they have been enabled to publish 60,000 tracts, consisting of 14 different sorts. And by the account of the Treasurer, it appears that the receipts of the Institution amounted to the sum of \$306 81; which has been expended for the printing and purchasing of Tracts, and for other incidental expenses.—*Religious Remembrancer*.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. BACKUS, of Norwich, a native of West-Indies in pursuit of which fruitless attempts, since told the world, but returned and died of a fever, and left his son Axel in the arms of his mother, who is now living in the arms of John Fanning, of the estate which he left his son now before me from the "I wisely exchanged my in (Yale) College."

Dr. Backus had been a friend in his uncle, the Rev. Charles Backus of Somers, who while he was still a student in the ministry, was induced him to enter the ministry in which he entered at Bethlehem.

A letter now before the following remarks, thoughts of religion:—

"At the age of 17, I was many young men, but two opinions—I was either a heretic, or practically a God, there was soon a mind. Since then, through least of Christians, I have of CHRIST! I had rather a world's dread laugh modern philosopher's applause are his; but presents a boon beyond the mob, and eternal in the many one year's study of the not failed continually evidence of their dimming en my faith in them. Religion we owe the citizens and liberty, that make us Wyandot and Caffaria, would you relish the clasp or art; would you make a house of great and would you be a statesman, great philosopher—Be a wish for domestic happiness pleasures. The dry and relations of cold and frost wither all generous sentiments and feelings. The prodigal's store of husks, imbue us with swine. My zeal against the modern lized world—who sacrifice armor from the arsenal of war with God and man. In Thomas Paine became would not stab the breast suck. He might have been or the property of a slave not the gospel been from ancient Britons."—U. S. G.

PRESIDENT DIED.

He died, as has been the death, of a cancer near the der; in the sixty-fifth year of age, in the sixteenth day of the twenty-second of his Presidency, ciding agony of this horrible known disease, he bore with heroism, affecting him as it for a year or two past, and his victim on the 11th inst. was by mere intensity of the The funeral of President D. tended on the 15th inst. As expected on an occasion of war and sorrow, an immense people from New-Haven, and country, to the distance of 50 miles, to pay the last tribute of respect and veneration man.

The body was carried to the of the 1st Society, where it was performed. The first prayer was the aged and truly revered Dr. of North-Haven. The strains of Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Westfield, were xiii. 7-8. *When faith the end of thy conversion, the same yesterday, to-day, and concluding prayer was by the of Guilford. The services were by appropriate sacred music, concluded by the "Dying Christian his soul—*

"Vital spark of heavenly fire, A great number of the Clergy parts of the State were present on this holy occasion. Many of the to the deceased, and had consider him as their spiritual father as their counsellor, their guide, and their friend.

As a mark of respect to the deceased, the stores and shops were shut. A general expression of sincere mourning thro' the town and among all, and by none more than the people, who considered themselves called to part with their best and benefactor.

It is understood that soon after re-assemble, at the close of the session, one of the Faculty will read on this breaching strata evidence, before the Corporation Students of the University.

We are informed that Prof. had recently revised his *Christian Theology*, his *Tracts through* and others of his most important and has left them in a state of the press.

At a meeting of the graduates, resident in the city of Yale, vened pursuant to public notice in the room of the Brick church, the purpose of making arrangements for a suitable tribute of respect to the Rev. Thomas D. was the late President of Yale College.

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Sentence of Phillips.

Before his Honor Chief Justice PARKER, passed the sentence of the law on Phillips, convicted of murder at the late Supreme Court, he thus addressed the prisoner:—

MR. PHILLIPS.

You have now been placed at the Bar, that you may have awarded against you that judgment, which the law has appointed for the crime of which you have been convicted. Against rendering this judgment, no objection has been suggested by your counsel or by yourself, nor are we, whose painful duty it is to declare it, aware of any which ought to be raised. The forms of law, which have been established to secure a fair and impartial trial have all been scrupulously observed. At an early day of this term, the Grand Inquest of the Counties of Suffolk and Nantucket returned a bill of indictment against you, charging you with the murder of Gaspard Dénegri. You were immediately set to the Bar, and informed of this charge, that you might have time to prepare for your defence, this court as then sitting not having the power to arraign you and put you upon trial; but you were permitted to choose your counsel, and with your consent, under the advice of the counsel whom you had chosen, a time was appointed for your trial, which allowed full opportunity to them to inquire into the accusation against you, and make the most satisfactory arrangements for your defence. At the day thus appointed, you were again placed at this Bar, and a Court competent for your trial being assembled you were formally arraigned; and having pleaded not guilty to the charge, two able and learned counsellors of this court, whom you had before selected, were assigned by the court, at your renewed request, to assist you in your defence. Twelve jurors were regularly returned to serve at this term, were duly impaneled and sworn to pass between the Commonwealth and you, on the charge which had been made against you.

After the proofs exhibited by the Solicitor General on behalf of the Commonwealth, your Counsel have been heard in your defence, as long as they or you required, upon all the matters of evidence and law, which faithful labors, diligent research, and professional learning, and ingenuity, could summon to the aid of a man in your unhappy condition. After such a charge from the Court, as their solemn duty required them to give, the jury so appointed by the law and selected by yourself, being intelligent, upright and disinterested men, have by their verdict pronounced you guilty of the crime whereof you were charged by the Grand Inquest. That crime is Murder, most heinous in the sight of God, and most destructive to society, of which you are a member; the wilful killing of a fellow being with set purpose and malice aforethought.

Thou shalt not kill! is a command of the everlasting God, taught you in your earliest infancy, if you were born and educated in this land where the poorest people have access to the source of light and truth, the scriptures of the Old and New Testament; and the blood of him who has shed the blood of a brother, is required by human justice, as well as by divine authority. We set before you the incidents which attended the commission of this crime, not with a view to create unnecessary distress, under circumstances which of themselves must oppress and overwhelm you; but in conformity with humane and pious usage, that you may become deeply sensible of the enormity of your guilt, and employ the time which the humanity of the Government will yet allow you in deep contrition, and in solemn preparation for the awful change which awaits you. That mercy which is thus extended to you was by you denied to the unhappy young man, who by your brutal violence was in an instant deprived of the faculty of imploring the pardon of his sins, and was sent by your cruel hand, to his great and last account, with all his sins and imperfections unrepented of, on his head. And this, without the slightest provocation or offence, against you or any individual, at the time when this sanguinary deed was done. If you truly, as your counsel have suggested, believed that the harmless young foreigner concealed a knife, for the purpose of assassinating you, or any other person, was it necessary that you should barbarously slay him with a deadly weapon of iron, in order, that you might be secure? Why did not you and your companions, four at least in number, seize this single unarmed man, and search him for the supposed hidden knife, or otherwise secure his person, so that he could do you no harm? When you had approached near enough to him to strike, and found his back towards you, if there had been no malice in your heart, you would then have gently confined his arms; and having your friend immediately behind you, and others within call, your suspicions might have been removed without violence to any one. But so! you seized this opportunity for destruction, instead of defence. Seeing your poor victim in your power—unarmed, and his back towards you, you lifted the fatal and terrible weapon, and with a force which ferocious malice alone could supply, brought him to the ground; and while there senseless at your feet, you repeated the blow with a barbarity unnecessary for your savage purpose, for the fatal deed was already done; the first stroke, aimed with malignant skill and strength, having broke the fountain of reason and of life, and left the sufferer a few days only of pain and insanity as a miserable remnant of a life which, but for you might have been long virtuous and happy. A deed like this can by our law be expiated only by the death of him who has perpetrated it. That death awaits you; your days are numbered; and they ought to be employed in serious and devout meditations upon your past life, and endeavours by prayer and repentance to appease an offended Deity, into whose presence you are hastening.

Before this awful tribunal you must assuredly appear, and answer not only for this, but for all the sins of your life. That God is merciful as well as just, and you may yet, short as the time is, by heart-felt repentance, reconcile him to you, through the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ the Saviour.

What remains now but that we should pronounce the sentence and judgment of the law upon you for your crime. [Here all the Judges rose.] That judgment is—That you be carried from hence to the Prison, from whence you were taken, from thence to the place of Execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead.—And may the God of infinite grace have mercy on your soul!

Execution, &c.—A suit was brought a short time since in the Supreme Court of New York, sitting in Troy, by John P. Haver, against John G. Snyder, of Brunswick, for Seduction; also an action for Breach of promise of marriage was brought against him, and submitted to referees, who reported a verdict against him of \$730.

After performing the funeral honors at the interment of the remains of Capt. INYSS, on the 18th inst. a party of the U. S. troops embarked in a small sloop to return to Fort Independence; and when all were loaded but Lt. Bosseville, and about 45 non-commissioned officers and privates, the sloop dragged her anchor, and the violence and temerity of the weather compelled them to run for Nantasket, (Hull) where they landed and returned through Quincy, &c. to the fort on Monday. They were not heard of from Saturday until Monday, and their fate excited much sympathy.

Cent.—Messrs Archer, Avery, Baer, Baker, Bennett, Bennett, Blunt, Boss, Brooks, Brownell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, C. D. Dick, Edwards, Fletcher, Glasgow, Goodwin, Gowen, Hale, Hale, Hamlin, Harrison, Hayes, Heister, Herbert, Hinks, Huger, Hungerford, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. King, Lewis, Little, Lumpkin, Lytle, Lyon, Wm. P. Macley, Mason, McCoy, Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Paris, Peter, Paper, Pearsalls,

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Egypt.

Letters of a very recent date give the following details respecting Egypt:—
“The country has greatly improved under the government of Pacha Amour Ali. The city of Alexandria has been placed in a state of defence; the troops are well treated and regularly paid; and more volunteers offer themselves than wanted. Amour Ali is in his 40th year. He was originally an adventurer, who exercised the trade of piracy in a small vessel; his success attracted to him 600, with whose assistance he succeeded in dominating over the chief cities of Lower Egypt; since which time his army has greatly increased. He carries foreigners, particularly the French and English, and there is every probability that if he continues to govern Egypt, it will become a very flourishing country.”

From Spain.

A passenger in the William, arrived at N. York, on Friday last from Cadix, informs, that an expedition had been organized in the vicinity of Cadix, consisting of 10,000 men, under the command of Gen. McDonald, which were to go against the Patriots in S. America. They were waiting only for a sufficient number of transports to carry them to the scene of action.

There were a number of Buenos Ayrean privateers cruising off Cadix, annoying the commerce of that port. They had captured 29 Spanish merchantmen. A large fleet, under command of a Spanish Frigate, were to leave Cadix in a few days for the West-Indies.

From the Mediterranean.

The last reports from the American squadron in the Mediterranean render it probable that there will be a rupture with Algiers, and that Com. Chauncey will declare that place in a state of blockade.

From England.

A gentleman has arrived in New York from London, who informs, that just before he sailed (Nov. 23d) one hundred and fifty vessels had arrived in Great Britain from the continent, with grain; and that the prospects of bread-stuff speculators began to look black.

Produce and Commerce of Cuba.

In Cuba in 1816 there were raised and sold, 400,487 boxes of Sugar, 370,329 arrobas of Coffee, 1850 half pipes of Taffia, 26,797 hhds. Molasses, 22,365 arrobas of Wax. Altogether valued with their boxes, &c. &c. \$19,934,075. There arrived 1199 vessels, and sailed 1033.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

In New Orleans on the 22d ult. about three o'clock, A. M. a man residing in the Faubourg La Course, was waked by some person breaking into his house. On going towards the door he discovered that the robber was boring holes through it; he loaded his gun, and coolly waited till the breach in the door was completed, when he fired through, and killed one man on the spot. An accomplice was arrested. We are informed that the famous Charles T. Billings, for whom a reward of 2000 dollars is advertised, has been apprehended at the Balize by a soldier. It is also said, that 30,000 dollars were found in his possession.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the three story fire proof store of Mr. Samuel M'Elroy situated on the corner of Maiden-lane and Dock-street; which, when discovered, had so completely enveloped the building in flames, that all the exertions of the firemen and citizens to arrest its progress was in vain.

Melancholy Accident.—In Perry, (N. Y.) on the 21st Dec. the house occupied by Mrs. Elbridge Eldridge, on the farm owned by Mr. Robert Whaley, in that town, was consumed by fire; and a man who formerly lived on the Mohawk river, near Schenectady, and was on a journey to the west, perished in the flames! And another man belonging in the town of Le Roy, a connexion of the former, was so badly burned that he expired the next day. Mr. E. family made their escape, but the principal part of their household property was lost, together with a considerable quantity of goods, owned by Mr. Frost.

Violent Storm.—On Friday night last, we experienced a severe storm of snow, hail and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, more incessant and vivid, in some parts of the neighboring country, than was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. We learn from Fitzwilliam, (N. H.) that the new and elegant meeting-house in that town, was struck by the lightning, and wholly consumed. The flames originated in a pile of shavings which were under the house, and with which the lightning communicated through an opening in the underpinning near the termination of the rod which it descended. The loss is estimated at \$8000.

Gas Light.—A young gentleman of this city about ten days ago, showed the editor the drawing of an apparatus to be attached to a gas lamp, which, being once lighted, supplies itself with gas, at once generating and consuming it—no matter what the substance, coal or resin, &c. Of its success we have no doubt. We understand he is now constructing one. N. York Col.

A motion to reduce the salaries of the Governor and other officers of Pennsylvania has been rejected by a large majority of the Assembly of that State. The Governor has 20000 (nearly 3340 dollars) a year—almost double the salary of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Rural Sport.—On the first of December 700 citizens of Worthington county, Ohio, assembled round an oblong spot of ground, eight miles by fire, and at sunrise commenced hunting towards the centre, where they met at night, having killed 2 Wolves, 3 Bears, 33 Deer, and 117 Turkeys.

The ship Neptune, which lately arrived at New York from Belfast, Ireland, brought 586 firkins of Butter 203 firkins of Lard, and 600 hampers of Potatoes. The ship Rose-bloom, arrived at the same port from Newry, brought 55 tons of Potatoes, and 150 firkins of Butter.

The Bank of the United States have determined to establish a branch of the Bank in Washington city. The officers were to be chosen yesterday.

Joanni Baldwin, Esq. of Cambridge, Ms. has accepted of the appointment of Principal Engineer of the Board of Public Works of Virginia—with a salary of \$4000 per annum—and the expenses of his travelling paid.

Effects of Dr. King's—In Baltimore, on the 17th inst. about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, five men having staid in a tavern till they were much intoxicated, stumbled into the basin or dock, when three of them were drowned. One of them had a wife and children.

While the community are agitated with apprehensions for the future, and at present paying enormous prices for Corn and Flour, it is said more than 1000 bushels of grain per day are distilled into poisonous liquors in the county of Hartford. Is not this despising the blessings, and defying the vengeance of the Almighty? Conn. paper.

ORDAINED.—In Hudson, Rev. BENJAMIN F. STANTON, over the Presbyterian Church and Society in that city.

On the 21st inst. the holy order of Priesthood was conferred upon the Rev. THOMAS CARLISLE, at St. Peter's Church in Salem, by the Rev. Bishop Griswold; & on the next day he was instituted Rector over the Church.

On Thursday last, Bishop Griswold delivered an excellent sermon before the Episcopal Tract Society in Trinity Church; after which there was a liberal collection in aid of the funds of that institution.

On the 15th instant, a Protestant Episcopal Church was established at Bellows-Falls, (Vt.) and denominated Immanuel's Church. The Rev. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, of Greenfield, Ms. was chosen its Rector.

A new and elegant meeting-house was dedicated in West-Hampton, the 9th inst. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hale, pastor of the church; and prayers by the Rev. Messrs Gould, of Southampton, and Waters, of Chesterfield.

MARRIAGES.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Codman, the Rev. Leonard Wittington, of Newbury, to Miss Sophia Sherburne.

In Concord, Ebenezer Woodward, Esq. of Hanover, N. H. to Mrs. Pierce Davis.

In this town, Mr. Joseph Parks, of Philad., to Miss Lucy Bancroft—Dr. E. H. Robbins, to Miss Louisa Ann Coffin.

DEATHS.

In the Island of Jamaica, on the 22d of November last, Mr. James H. Savage. While riding an ungovernable horse, he was thrown down a precipice, which put an instant period to his life; he received his education in this state, and was graduated at Harvard College in the year 1812.

In Plymouth, N. C. Mr. Francis Malbone, a native of Newport. His death was occasioned by taking too large a dose of laudanum.

In Charleston, (S. C.) in the week ending Jan. 5, there were Ten Deaths of the Small Pox.

In Philadelphia, the 15th inst. Alexander James D. Hays, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. and an eminent Counsellor at Law, aged 55. He had been on professional duty at Trenton, and was attacked by a severe return of a disease of the kidney, to which he had been for some years occasionally subject; he returned home, and relinquished life in the arms of his family. Four Courts were in session when his death was announced, and immediately adjourned. Arrangements were made for the respectful interment of his remains, by the gentlemen of the Bar, the Philosophical Society, the Faculty of the University, &c.

In Reckless-Town, (N. J.) Anthony Reckless, Esq. an officer in the Revolution.

In Wilmington, (Del.) Mrs. Ann Fryce, consort of the Rev. William P.

In Hampton, (N. H.) drowned, Mr. Jeremiah T. M'erson, aged 33.—He was to have been married the next week, to a lady who had previously been disappointed in marriage by a similar fatal accident.—In Elliot, widow Staples, aged 81.—She regularly attended Portsmouth market till within a few months, and was remarkable for her correct deportment.

In Wilmington, Mass. 1st inst. Widow Lydia Carter, aged sixty-six years and four months. Her descendants were 12 children, 9 of whom are now living; 39 grand-children, 55 now living; 66 great-grand-children, 34 now living; and 1 of the 5th generation, now living—making in the whole 138—of which number 119 are now living.

In Waltham, on Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Sear, aged 77.

In Hadley, after a lingering illness, Charles Hopkins, aged 23. He graduated at Yale College in 1814.

In Andover, drowned, Nathaniel S. M. Freeman, aged 14.

In this town, Mr. Thomas Bull, aged 23—Mrs. Susannah Ingersoll, 69—Mr. William Barrett, printer, 52—Mr. George Hays, 47—Grace F. Webster, on y. dau. of Hon. Daniel W. aged 7—David Green Francis, son of Capt. David F.—William E. Priest, son of John F. P.—Miss Harriet Hastings, dau. of Maj. John H. of Cambridge, aged 3.—Mrs. Hannah L. widow of late Capt. Nathl B. Lynde, ag. 59.

SHOES WANTED.

SHOES of every description, wanted in barrels for English Goods at fair prices, by THOMAS L. PALMER, at No. 10, New-Cornhill. if Jan. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Professors of Universities and Physicians are respectfully informed, that Professor INGALLS' Lectures and the 29th inst. and that the ANATOMICAL WAX PREPARATIONS that were announced in this paper for his demonstrations, will be sold at Public Auction at Merchants Hall, No. 3, the 9th of Feb. at 12 o'clock.

N. B.—They will be exhibited, 2 days previous to the sale, for the public inspection.

More Silks and cheap Ribbons.

JOSIAH DOW, has just received from auction, 1 case best double Florence Lustrings; 1 case black green and assorted Ribbons, different numbers; 1 case containing Fans and Nurses' Aprons; 8 lb. Habit Buttons; 1 case Cambrics—with many new articles, which are offered as usual very cheap for cash. Jan. 28.

MORE CLOTHS!

JOSIAH DOW, (up stairs) Cornhill-Square, has this day received from Auction, a few more pieces superfine black, brown and blue Cloths, which he will sell below the first cost in England.

Also, on hand—black and white Crapes; assorted Ribbons; Calicoes; Muslins; Ginghams; Italian Silks; Imitation Shawls; India Cottons; Blankets; Cassimeres; Pocket Books; Braces; Levantines; Lustrings; double Florences; small Beaver Bannets; Flag Hdk's; Artificial Flowers; Bed Fringes; Shawls; lined Gloves; Silk Cord; Chinelle; Silk Vesting; India Carpet Rugs; British Shirtings; Linen Cambricks; Mandanase; plush Trimmings. Jan. 28.

OBITUARY.
Y. DR. BACON was the subject of the meeting having been ex-
posed to the death of the Rev. Dr.
the highly esteemed President of our
the numerous students, who in the
of their colleagues and reverend in-
of their distinguished and in the loss
and with society at large in the loss
of its brightest ornaments.
That we deem it our duty to
a public expression of our respect and
for the memory of that great and
man.

That we will wear the usual badge
for the space of thirty days.
That Z. Lewis, G. Griffin, Rev. G.
S. B. Strong, E. H. Ely, S. Stevens, and
be a committee to select some one of
the graduates of Yale College, residing in
of New York, to deliver an appropriate ad-
and that this committee make the requi-
arrangements to carry this resolution into
effect.

That these resolutions by signed
Chairman and Secretary of this meet-
be published.
GEORGE GRIFFIN, Chairman.
M. Ely, Secretary.

Recitals of Religion.
After from Westminster, Worcester coun-
ties, states that there is a revival of reli-
gion in that town; that the work appears to be
that it has been slow and solemn in
progress, and without any appearance of
excitement.

Worcester from Oxford, in the same coun-
ties, that there is an increased attention
to the Rev. Mr. Bachelor's con-
gregations. The meetings are unusually crowded,
and more than twenty
have recently added to the church.
Considerable additions have also been re-
ported to the first church in Worcester,
the church in Ward.

Ladies of the town of Braintree, Mass.
subscribed thirty dollars, to constitute
Pastor, the Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, a
member of the American Bible Society, for life.

Table and Foreign Mission Society.
The 15th inst. a Society was formed in
Worcester, Ms. which is to be auxiliary to the
Auxiliary Bible Society, and also
to the American Board of Commis-
sionaries for Foreign Missions.

Education of Heathen Children
The Ladies of Baltimore have formed an in-
stitution, entitled "The Baltimore Female
Society, for the education of Heathen Chil-
dren in India." To the object expressed
in the title, the funds of the Society are to be
devotedly applied.

Princeton Theological Seminary.
A gentleman in Philadelphia has made a
donation of Three Thousand Dollars to the
Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. and
Hartford, late of Princeton, has left a le-
gacy of One Thousand Dollars, to that Seminary.

Bible Societies.
The number of B. S. Societies in the United
States, on the 20th ult. was 172; viz.:
the American Bible Society, in the state of
Massachusetts 18, Rhode
Island 12, Connecticut 12, Vermont 12, New-
Hampshire 17, Pennsylvania 19, De-
laware 15, North Carolina 3, South Carolina
1, Ohio 2, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 2,
Indiana 2, & Mississippi Ter'y. 2.
There are, 65 are Auxiliary to the Ame-
rican Bible Society—29 are composed of adult
and 36 are Juvenile Institutions. There
are also several Branch Societies and Bible
Societies.—Christian Herald.

Journal of Congress.
SENATE, Jan. 13—17.
National Painting.
A resolution to authorize the employment
of a painter to design and execute a
painting of the Declaration of Independence,
referred to a Committee (Messrs. Bar-
rington, and King) to confer with
the selection of two other subject
and to be executed by him.

Territorial State
The admission of the western part
of the Mississippi Territory into the Union,
and a first time.

House, Jan 13—20.
Important B. L.

Forsyth, from the Committee on Fo-
reign Relations, reported
A bill to prevent citizens of the United
States from selling vessels of war to citizens
of any foreign power, and more ef-
fectually to prevent the arming and equip-
ping of war in the ports of the United States,
and to be used against nations in amity
with the United States.

Post Roads, the committee
on Post Roads were instructed
to expedite the expediency of establishing a
post route from Dunstable in New-Hampshire
to the Merrimack to Northampton in the
state.

The Compensation Subject.
House, in committee, again took up
the subject of the pay of the Mem-
bers.

Mr. Randolph's motion, That the law
of the 18th inst. be repealed; and that the Mem-
bers be refunded to the Treasury what they
received more than they would have been
paid at six dollars a day; was debated
for three hours, and negatived by a very
large majority.

That the bill under consideration,
which was made by Mr. Forsyth,
and negatived 96

to concur with the Commit-
tee, and fill the blank with 57
to the daily pay, was decided as fol-
lows:

Messrs Archer, Avery, Baer, Baker,
Barnett, Bennett, Blunt, Boss, Brooks,
Brownell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, C.
D. Dick, Comer, Crawford, Darlington,
Edwards, Fletcher, Glasgow,
Goodwin, Gowen, Hale, Hale, Ham-
lin, Harrison, Hayes, Heister,
Herbert, Hinks, Huger, Hunger-
ford, Jackson, Johnson, Ky. King,
Lewis, Little, Lumpkin, Lytle, Lyon,
Wm. P. Macley, Mason, McCoy,
Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes,
Paris, Peter, Paper, Pearsalls,

New-Ten
the graduates of
the city of New
public notice of
church, on Jan.
ing arrangements
of respect to
over Dr. Bacon
of Yale College

Poetry.

From a late London paper.

On reading the works of the Rev. R. Cecil, late minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, we met with an interesting piece of poetry, combining strong Christian feeling with powerful imagination; and as the volumes are likely only to fall into particular hands, we cannot forbear the pleasure of extracting most of the verses. Mr. Cecil wrote the verses and gave them to his wife, with a view to divert her sorrow and soothe her mind, on a child, only one month old, being removed at day-break, and whose countenance in death was most heavenly. The following are the verses:

"Let me go; for the day breaketh."

Cease here longer to detain me,
Fairest mother, dwell in woe;
Now thy kind caresses pain me;
Morn advances—let me go.

See you orient streak appearing!
Harbinger of endless day:
Hark! a voice the darkness cheering,
Calls my new-born soul away!

Lately launch'd, a trembling stranger,
On the world's wild, boisterous flood,
Pierc'd with sorrows, toss'd with danger,
Gladly I return to God.

Now my cries will cease to grieve thee,
Now my trembling heart find rest:
Kinder arms than thine receive me,
Softer pillow than thy breast.

As through this calm and holy dawning,
Silent glides my parting breath,
To an everlasting morning—
Gently close my eyes in death.

Blessings endless, richest blessings,
Pour their streams upon my heart!
(Though no language yet possessing)
Breathes my spirit 'ere we part.

Miscellany.

For the National Intelligencer.

A Brief Sketch of the state of Sierra Leone, in 1814.

Sierra Leone is a country on the western coast of Africa, lying between 7 and 10 degrees N. latitude. A river of the same name passes through it, nearly in the centre. The land on the banks of the river, for a considerable distance, is peculiarly fertile, and furnishes a soil well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar, and most of the other tropical productions. The heat of the climate is moderated by regular breezes from the sea, and is found in a good degree congenial to American and European constitutions.

This colony was established in 1791, under the direction of the Sierra Leone company in London. The design of the company was to cultivate the land, to open a trade with that country, and gradually to civilize and improve the Africans. The first settlers were about 200 whites and a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. They commenced the building of a town, called Freetown, on the banks of the Sierra Leone river, divided the land into lots to each individual, and thus laid the basis of a prosperous colony. The natives were friendly, and in less than three years the schools were regularly attended by more than 300 children. But unhappily a reverse of fortune awaited them; their fair prospects were obscured, and their reasonable expectations defeated. In 1794, a French squadron, contrary to implied promise, and with wanton cruelty, attacked the colony, dispersed the inhabitants, captured the vessels, plundered and burnt the houses. The colony has since been taken under the care of the English government, and is now in a flourishing state.

In 1811 the population in the colony amounted to about 2000, exclusive of several hundred natives, who had emigrated from the adjacent country, and were hired by the colonists as laborers. The emigrants have probably been enrolled in the list of citizens. The present population, therefore, may be about 3000.

There is a disposition among the colonists generally to encourage new settlers who come among them, either to cultivate the land, or engage in commercial pursuits.

The principal employment of the colony is agriculture. The productions of the soil abundantly reward their labor. It is believed, that coffee, rice and cotton have become articles of exportation. Rewards have been proposed to encourage their cultivation. This tends to excite an honorable emulation among the citizens and to promote among them habits of industry, and a spirit of enterprise.

The education of children is a subject of particular attention. There are a number of schools in the colony, one of which is designed for the instruction of adults, the others for children. The present number of children in the colony exceeds 1000. Most of these are placed in the schools, and instructed in all the necessary branches of education. Separate schools are assigned to the boys and to the girls. Great order is preserved. Here they are not only initiated in the rudiments of literature, but in this state of discipline are taught the important practical lessons of obedience, subjection, sobriety, and industry.

Here are laid the foundations of their characters; here are formed their dispositions, habits and principles; and here, in a great degree, rest the future hopes and prospects of the colony.

The state of religious instruction also deserves notice. They have six places for public worship, where the people generally and regularly assemble. The hours for public worship on the Sabbath are 5 and 10 in the morning, and 2 and 6 in the evening; other religious meetings during the week, are usually attended at 5 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

Several years ago a society was established in the colony among the people of color for the further promotion of the Christian religion. We have before us a copy of one of their addresses to the religious public, which we should be happy to insert would our limits permit. It breathes a spirit of fervent piety. They express gratitude for their mercies, lament the misery and degradation of the African brethren, complain of the injustice, and evil consequences of the slave trade, and finally exhort their brethren to confide in that King, whose government and providence are universal.

Another favorable trait in the character of the colony, is the existence of a society for the relief of the poor and infirm. This was instituted in 1810; the Governor is its patron, and the principal gentlemen in the colony are among its active members. The society is under good regulations, and is calculated to be eminently useful in its good effects on the

dispositions and manners of the Africans can be easily imagined.

The civil state of the colony next invites attention. There are five courts in the colony, viz. the court of quarter sessions, the mayor's court, the court of requests, the police court, and the court of vice admiralty. The court of quarter sessions meets quarterly; the governor presides as judge; the jury consists of twelve men selected promiscuously from the Europeans and the people of color. The mayor's court meets quarterly. The court of requests meets weekly; its power is limited to the trial of persons for debts not exceeding two pounds. The police court meets weekly; their business is confined to the trial of persons for disorderly conduct. The court of vice admiralty is held whenever occasion may require.

The colonists are governed entirely by British law, are usually quiet and peaceable, and are disposed to abide by the decisions of their civil magistrates.

There was a society established in the colony in 1812, by the name of the Friendly Society. This society opened a correspondence with the African Institution in London. An intercourse was also kept up between the societies, in order to encourage the African settlers with a good market for their produce. The Friendly Society commenced with 700 sterling. In the spring of 1816, the society was worth 12000 sterling.

Early in the winter of 1815, about thirty people of color left Boston with a view of settling themselves in the British colony at Sierra Leone, in Africa. The vessel in which they sailed was the property and under the command of the celebrated Paul Cuffee—Capt. Cuffee has returned to this country, and brings letters from the emigrants to their friends and benefactors. We have seen one of the letters dated April 3, 1816. It states that they all arrived safe at Sierra Leone, after a passage of 55 days, and were welcomed by all in the colony. The place is represented as "good." They have fruits of all kinds and at all seasons of the year. The governor gave each family a lot of land in the town, and fifty acres of "good land" in the country, or more in proportion to their families. Their land in the country is about two miles from town. They have plenty of rice and corn, and all other food that is good. There were 5 churches in the colony, and 3 or 4 schools, in one of which there were 150 female Africans, who are taught to read "the word of God."

A Brief Account of a Melancholy Event, which lately occurred at Rochester Bridge, (on the River Medway, England.)

On Friday, the 13th of Sept. 1816, Thomas, son of the late Mr. Gilbert, of Chatham, having attained his twenty-first year, a party was formed to enjoy the pleasure of a fine afternoon in a water excursion: it consisted of a gentleman, his wife and child, and 12 other young persons, from 6 to 21 years of age.

The party walked to Rochester about three o'clock, and took the water above bridge, from whence they proceeded up the river, and went as far as Halling, where they passed the afternoon, in the most social and harmless hilarity; little anticipating the fatal doom which so speedily awaited them; and, after taking tea, re-entered their boat, in order to return. On leaving Halling, they passed away the time, and amused themselves by singing hymns, as the boat glided down the stream. On approaching Rochester Bridge, many persons were arrested in their progress, and stopped to listen to the joyous harmony of the happy party, rendered more melodious by the serenity of the evening. It was particularly remarked, that the hymn they were singing, as they approached the fatal spot, was that interesting piece which concludes with the following verse:

"The hour is near, consign'd to death,
I own the just decree;
Saviour! with my last parting breath,
I'll cry remember me."

This was their theme when they approached the bridge. The boat shot under the arch with the velocity of lightning, the tide being about half ebb, at which time it dashes through the arches of the bridge with immense force, and the deepest fall of about four feet. In a moment a sudden crash was heard, and one general heart-piercing shriek of agony announced to the trembling passengers above, the dreadful work of desolation. A beam, at that time about a foot under water, against which the boat had struck, was the cause of the accident. On looking over the balustrades, nothing was seen but the boat driving impetuously over the boiling surges, with its keel upwards, and a little dog which was fastened to it by a string. Nothing was heard but the roaring of the waters. Thus, in a moment, were engulfed fifteen persons, who, in the innocent enjoyment of that pleasure which youth, health, and religion bestows, were suddenly consigned to a watery grave. Not one was saved—every soul instantaneously perished.

The arch which they entered was under repair; and the workmen, on the morning of that day, had placed a piece of fir-timber, about twelve inches square, from one starting to the other; and secured it with cleats and chains. As the tide rose it was hid from sight, and the waterman had gone over it in the afternoon, in going up the river, without perceiving it.

The bereaved Mrs. Gilbert, aged 64, is by this afflictive dispensation deprived of all her family—two daughters, her son, grand-daughter, and son-in-law—all that remained to console her widowed heart—all—all is lost.

The famous Virginia Armory has cost 1,624,146 dollars. There were expended in the year 1815, 512 dollars, and 4308 muskets and rifles were made—There have been made in the Armory in all 21,193.

MARINE HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Statement of monies collected for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, and the amount expended in relation thereto, from the year 1802 to 1815, inclusive, as reported to Congress.

Years.	Collected.	Expended.
1802	109,954 56	250 00
1803	54,935 21	31,087 56
1804	58,210 98	84,027 50
1805	58,005 98	59,828 41
1806	66,820 01	53,281 93
1807	61,474 47	65,571 51
1808	56,515 44	60,883 14
1809	74,192 42	70,901 75
1810	54,309 31	36,793 60
1811	54,586 34	57,109 08
1812	42,421 46	57,723 11
1813	2,739 57	53,376 87
1814	10,280 73	43,226 50
1815	26,306 16	43,651 55
Total,	\$731,800 65	719,212 38

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

Col. Forsyth, so celebrated in the last war, as the commander of a band of sharpshooters which harassed the enemy so much, happened in a scouting party to capture a British Officer. He brought him to his camp, and treated him with every respect due to his rank. Happening to enter into conversation on the subject of sharpshooters, the British officer observed, that Col. Forsyth's men were a terror to the British camp—that as far as they could see, they could select the officer from the private, who of course fell a sacrifice to their precise shooting. He wished very much to see a specimen of their shooting. Forsyth gave the wink to one of his officers, then at hand, who departed, and instructed two of his best marksmen belonging to the corps, to pass by the commanding officer's quarters at stated intervals. This being arranged, Col. Forsyth informed the British Officer that his wish should be gratified, and observed he would step in front of his tent to see whether any of his men were near at hand. According to the arrangement made, one of the best marksmen appeared. The Colonel ordered him to come forward, and enquired whether his rifle was in good order. "Yes, sir," replied the man. He then stuck a table knife in a tree about 50 paces distant, and ordered the man to split his ball. He then fired, and the ball was completely divided by the knife, perforating the tree on each side. This astonished the British Officer. Appropos, another soldier appeared in sight. He was called, and ordered, at the same distance, to shoot the ace of clubs out of the card. This was actually done. The British Officer was confounded and amazed—still more so, when the Colonel informed him that four weeks before, these men were at work in the capacity of husbandmen.

MURDER.

Missouri, Dec. 7.—A gentleman in town received a letter a few days ago, from an acquaintance on his way to Kentucky, informing that he had found the headless trunk of some luckless traveller in the prairie leading from Galena to the Ohio Saline. It was supposed that the head of the murdered person was cut off in order to prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the horrid deed. However, that kind Providence which never suffers the murderer to escape punishment, has thrown the eye of suspicion on a worthless fellow who lives in the neighborhood of Moor's prairie, he having lately exhibited large sums of money without assigning how he acquired it. The last Louisville paper which arrived here, announced the arrest and imprisonment of the murderer Churchill.

ATROCIOUS DEED.

Charleston, Dec. 17.—John Gibson, a colored man, cook of the sch. Maria, from New-York, after being examined before a magistrate, was committed to prison yesterday morning for trial, charged with having attempted to destroy the passengers and crew of that vessel by poison. It appears that he had evinced a wish to leave the vessel when she was about sailing from New-York, and on being brought on board exhibited a considerable degree of dissatisfaction, and was overheard to say that he would pepper their ship for them. On Saturday morning, 7th inst. three or four days after sailing, a large dish of hashed meat and vegetables was cooked by him, a part of it sent into the cabin, and a part served out to the crew. Immediately on tasting it, Capt. Latham, observed that it had a singular taste, and directly all who had partaken of it, were seized with violent vomiting. A young lad, named John Benjamin, one of the passengers, after continuing in this state for about twenty-four hours, expired. Capt. L. and several of the seamen who eat most heartily of the dish, continued in the same way for some hours, but have since nearly recovered from its effects. It is supposed that a quantity of arsenic or other poison had been mixed with the meat; the pan in which it was cooked turned perfectly black, after the meat was emptied out.

ATROCIOUS AND UNNATURAL CRIME. Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) Jan. 15.—The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious of crimes, has lately come to our knowledge. For its correctness in every particular we cannot vouch, but the mournful intelligence has been received from so many directions, that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alleged, and proved, caused the death of his son, Joseph Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence, and it now appears that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kier, or Hezekiah.

This monster in human shape, has lately been called upon to render an account for his doings in this life, and horrid to relate! he confessed, on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer! and that in addition to

this unnatural crime, he had been guilty of perjury; and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death! A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he made a full disclosure of his accumulated crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses. He then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter. The miserable wretch after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

Extraordinary Case of the Dropsy.—On Friday last, Dr. Holmes had recourse to tapping a female patient in this city, troubled with this afflicting malady, when not less than 38 quarts of water were taken from her. Such a discharge is considered as a very rare occurrence. She is doing as well as can be expected.—Newport Mercury.

A chemical re-agent has been invented by Mr. E. Heard, by which he renders salt-water capable of washing and cooking. Various experiments have been tried with it in the British Navy, under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, with success.

THE SEASON.

The weather still continues remarkable.—The snow has almost entirely gone off, and but with little variation the Christmas holidays have for this season, more clearly represented the beginning of a Canadian Spring than the Season of Winter. Though the weather is considered very unfavorable to health, we have not heard that it has as yet increased the bills of mortality; but with children it is said, there is more than a common degree of sickness. [Montreal paper, Jan. 4.]

DEATHS.

In West Indies, Mr. Jesse Doughty of Harpswell, (Me.) aged 24, mate of sch. Despatch Packet, of Bath.

In Barbados, Ambrose Weeks, of Boston, seaman of British brig Minerva, from Boston. At Cayuga, Major Peter Hughes, aged 65 years—one of the officers in the army of the Revolution: Aid to Gen. Gates at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and for many years Clerk of the county of Cayuga.

In New York, Mrs. Margaret Magee, 60—burnt to death, and her body consumed, by her clothes taking fire—Miss Ann Rebecca Dartmouth, daughter of the Hon John D. Jr. of Stamford, Conn.—Eliza Mason, aged 20, *et c.*

In Utahida, Otsego County, (N. Y.) on the 27th ult. General Solomon Martin, aged 55.

In Baltimore, Mrs. Riggins, killed by her husband, in a controversy. It is supposed he strangled her.

In Canadaigua, N. Y. Amos Kinney, aged 22; killed by the falling of a hut while tending a coal pit.

In Perry, N. Y. two men, (related to each other) names unknown. They lodged in a house which took fire in the night, and one perished in the flames. The other was so severely burnt that he expired next day.

In Pennsylvania, the amiable wife of Mr. N. Hazen. In a convulsive fit she fell into the fire, and was almost totally consumed before her husband was aware of her situation.

In Elizabeth-town, Mr. S. Wilcox, son of the Rev. Mr. W. aged 21; killed by the tongue of a carriage running against him in a dark evening.

In Hartford, Vt. drowned, a son of Mr. O. Bugbe, aged 5 years.

In Warren, R. I. Mr. Caleb Thomas, in the 76th year of his age. He was blind from infancy, and was supported by the town for nearly fifty years. He was remarkable for his powers of memory, being generally consulted by his neighbors as an oracle in recollecting past events. He was also remarkable for his judgment respecting the weather, frequently prognosticating changes in the atmosphere, which were considered by the farmers, nearly as certain as the revolution of the planets.

In Holles, N. H. Dec. 30, 1816, Lt. Jesse Harty, aged 56. Whole number of deaths since Jan. 1, 1816, 62; but one of whom were over 70—24 were heads of families; of whom 5 were married women by the name of Farley. The number of deaths in 1815, was 50. Number of inhabitants in Holles in 1810, 1529—One fourteenth part of which number have died within two years. Number of people in Holles over 70 years of age, 58; number of widowers 22—of widows 49.

The number of deaths in Concord (N. H.) during the year 1816, is 25, of the following ages: One at the age of 84, two from 70 to 80, four from 40 to 70, seven from 20 to 40, three from 10 to 20, and eight under ten years.

In Hallowell, Mr. John Smiley, aged 43—Mr. Aaron Pray, aged 20.

In N. Yarmouth, James Prince, Esq. 73.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

GEORGE ODIN, informs his Friends and the public that he has formed a connection in business with Mr. JOHN CLEAVE LAND PROCTOR, under the Firm of

GEORGE ODIN & CO. They offer for sale at No. 5, Dock-square, an extensive assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware Goods—Also, Cast Iron, Hollow Ware, Sheet and Bar Lead Shot, Gunpowder, Sheet Iron, Window Glass, German, Blister and Cast Steel, Mill and Cross cut Saws, Anvils Vices, Wrought and Cut Nails, Brass and Copper Ketills, &c. &c.

John C. Proctor requests all persons with whom he has unsettled accounts to call at No. 5 Dock square and adjust the same immediately.

NEW-CORNHILL. THOMAS L. PAINE, informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 11, Union-street, to

No. 40, NEW-CORNHILL; where he has for sale, a general assortment of European and India Goods. Also,—One case of German OIL CLOTHS. Dec. 24.

MARY S. SMITH, No. 13, Purchase-Street, opposite Liverpool-Wharf, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has for sale, a general Assortment of English & India Goods, among which are—a few pieces of Nankin Crapes, first quality; fine Waterlorn pinto, 37½ cents per yard; Cambric, Mullins, Bone Bonnets, Flannels; British and other Shirts; Vestings, Ribbons, & a variety of other Fancy Articles—Cheap for Cash. Jan. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MOSES GRANT & CO. having expired, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them duly authorized to settle the same, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

M. GRANT, Jr.

HAS taken store No. 7, Union-street, offers for sale, 150 reams fine Dmy Printing Paper, 50 do. coarse do. do. do. 100 do. Royal Printing do. do. 200 do. fine and coarse Writing Paper, 30 gross Press Paper, 10 do. white Bonnet Paper, Superfine Letter Paper, First quality Scotch Cap and Wrapping and House Shouting do. Also, a variety of Upholstery, and the best of all kinds of goods. Just received, a quantity of superior Live Geese Feathers, which together with a general assortment of feathers, will be cheap as at any store in Boston, and warranted good.

SILKS.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-square, has opened for sale, A choice assortment of fashionable plain ITALIAN LUSTRINGS, which are selected much below the common price. One case fine LINENS, (Bag-Machine) cheap.

GEORGE GOULD,

Druggist and Apothecary, No. 62, Cornhill-street, (Opposite West-Hill.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has already received, and flatters himself that the experience he has acquired in business for his wife, more than twelve years, will justify him in giving a further share in the firm. Personal attention paid to the preparation of prescriptions will be particularly attended to.

G. GOULD keeps constantly for sale, Spain's CALONED MACONIA, a fine super or in cases of indigestion, &c. &c. to any other medicine or preparation. For the convenience of the neighborhood, there will be a supply of Medicines at the House in Poplar-street, opposite where Dr. Batheider, kept, and with great care on the same terms as a shop, or can be got elsewhere. \$2.

American Shirts, &c.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-square, 25 cents per yard. Not long since same quality was sold at 40 cents per yard.

Copartnership Formed.

JOHN PRATT informs his friends and the public he has formed a connection in business with NATHAN SAWYER, who has taken the Book Binding business will be carried on, in all its various branches, at Congress street, opposite the Exchange Coffee-House.

Book Binding Manufacture. The subscribers inform their friends and the public they have taken a shop No. 1, Cornhill-street, opposite the Exchange Coffee-House, where they intend carrying on BOOK BINDING BUSINESS in all its various branches, together with making Stationery Tables, Chess Boards, Port Folios, putting Maps on Cloth with rollers and kinds of Stationary work. Account books of all descriptions manufactured in plain binding, with or without leather, with the best materials and in a style equal to any in Boston and at the shortest notice. N. B. Backgammon Tables, Chess Boards new covered and repaired as above. All persons gratefully acknowledged by their servants. PRATT & SAWYER. Jan. 21.

Prayer-Book and Episcopal Tract Society, for the Eastern District.

At the annual meeting of the Prayer-Book and Episcopal Tract Society, held at the County Court-House, Boston, on the 10th of January, 1817, the following gentlemen were elected for the present year, viz.

REV. ASA EATON, President; ADAM BARRETT, Esq. Vice-President; MR. R. P. WILLIAMS, Treasurer; MR. B. N. OSOOND, Sec. Secretary; SHUBAL BELL, Corresponding Secretary.

Trustees. Mr. George Brinley, Rev. G. A. Wilson, Mr. George Bell, Mr. Lynde Wilson, Mr. Chas. W. Greene, Mr. Charles H. Bell.

The Anniversary was then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 23d of Feb. at the Vestry of Trinity Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to hear and determine on Reports, and attend Divine Service.

Jan. 11. S. BELL, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.

THE members of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth, for the Gospel of the Holy Spirit, are hereby informed, that they are furnished with copies of the Rev. Wm. Miller's Sermon, delivered at the first annual meeting of the Society, by applying to either of the Directors, or at CUMMINGS & HALL, Book Store, No. 1, Cornhill.

Bishop Wilson's Works. THE Subscriber having lent the Bishop Wilson's Works, containing the Life, and not recollecting of requesting the return, takes this method of requesting the return of the Society, by applying to either of the Directors, or at CUMMINGS & HALL, Book Store, No. 1, Cornhill.

Dorchester, January 15, 1817.

THE RECORDER. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. NATHANIEL WILLIS. No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, Congress-street, BOSTON.

Price Three Dollars a year. Letters on the subject of the paper, to be post paid.